

STATE OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL

BILL LOCKYER

AUGUST 2003

T orensic laboratories are crucial to our criminal justice system. Forensic scientists in California's crime laboratories provide invaluable information that aids in the investigation and prosecution of crime through the scientific examination of physical evidence. Their efforts, carried out to the highest standards of scientific objectivity, integrity and quality, give voice to the "silent witness" of physical evidence and contribute to the cause of justice.

The criminal justice system increasingly relies on forensic science as new technology emerges at an ever-accelerating rate. The limited resources of our forensic delivery system are under increasing strain as the demand for scientific evidence continues to grow. To the extent that our laboratories are unable to meet the needs of their clients in a timely fashion, the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire criminal justice system can be undermined. We must ensure that pressure on the laboratories for more and faster results never reduces the accuracy and quality of their work, for that could result in injustice.

T o address these challenges, I created the California Task Force on Forensic Services. The Task Force broadly represented California's criminal justice and forensic science communities. I asked the Task Force to assess the current status of our state's forensic service delivery system and to identify the steps we must take to ensure that California will continue to receive the highest quality crime laboratory service.

I am grateful for the expertise, commitment and hard work of the task force members. I strongly endorse the findings and recommendations outlined in this 2003 California Task Force on Forensic Services Force Report, which will provide a foundation and framework for future policy and funding decisions. I urge other public policy makers to lend their support as well.

Bill Lockyer

Attorney General

Table of Contents

Ex	Executive Summaryi				
	Acknowledgments xi				
TASK FORCE REPORT					
_	400F00ING 041 IFODWIAIG FODENCIA I ADODATODIFO				
I.	ASSESSING CALIFORNIA'S FORENSIC LABORATORIES				
	Introduction 1				
	Objectives of the Task Force Report 1				
	Study Methodology 3				
	A. Surveys3				
	B. Data Limitations4				
	C. Task Force Discussions 4				
II.	THE BIG PICTURE: NATIONAL TRENDS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE				
	Introduction 5				
	Automation and Computerized Databases				
	Advances in Science and Technology				
	D. Digital Evidence				
	Recognition of the Significance the Crime Scene 14				
	Professionalism: Quality Assurance, Accreditation, Certification, Training and Education				
	A. Quality Assurance				
	B. Laboratory Accreditation				
	C. Certification of Staff				
	D. Scientific Standards and Specialization				
	E. Training and Education				

III. CALIFORNIA FORENSIC LABORATORY OPERATIONS

	Overview and History	27
	State Level Laboratories	30
	State Forensic Laboratory Locations - Map	32
	County and Municipal Forensic Laboratory Locations - Map	
	County-Managed Laboratories	
	Municipally-Managed Laboratories	
	Private Forensic Laboratories	
	Federal Forensic Laboratories	36
IV.	ASSESSING CALIFORNIA'S FORENSIC LABORATORY WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE	
	Introduction	31
	Forensic Laboratory Operations Within California	37
	A. Services Provided	37
	B. Staffing	38
	C. Workload	40
	D. Costs of Various Services	41
	E. Turnaround Times/Timeliness of Results	43
	F. Desired Turnaround Times: Urgent vs. Routine Requests	44
	G. Laboratory Backlog	45
	H. Laboratory Equipment and Facilities	47
	I. Regionalization of Testing	49
	Client Feedback: Sheriffs and Police Chiefs	50
	A. Use of Private Laboratories	
	B. Law Enforcement Satisfaction with Public Laboratories	53
	C. Unmet Needs: Services Not Requested	
	Client Feedback: District Attorneys	56
	A. Use of Public Sector and Private Forensic Laboratories	
	B. District Attorney Satisfaction with Public Laboratories	
	C. Expert Witness Testimony from Laboratory Personnel	
	D. Unmet Needs: Services Not Requested	
	E. Prosecution vs. Investigation: Impact on Laboratories	
	Comparable State Laboratory Systems	61
	A. Other States Surveyed	
	B. Other States Structure, Practices and Policies	
	C. Turnaround Times: California vs. Other States	
	D. Workload and Staff per Case Ratio	
	D. Workload and Starr per Case Hatto	00
	Shortfall in DNA Processing Capabilities	64
	The Impact of Increasing Laboratory Capacity	65
	Planning for the Future	66

V. TASK FORCE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

	Broad Trends and Impacts	67
	A. The pace of technological and scientific change is accelerating	67
	B. Enhanced crime-solving capabilities create expanded workload per case request	67
	C. New tools to identify suspects are viewed as resource-constrained and thus unavailable	68
	D. Accreditation improves product acceptance/ Effectiveness, but reduces staff efficiency	68
	E. Specialization impacts laboratory efficiency and organization	68
	Organization and Performance	69
	Planning for the Future	70
	Demand for Service and Improved Turnaround	71
	Quality Assurance and Accreditation	72
	Use of Forensic Databases in Investigations	73
	Education and Training	74
	Equipment and Facilities Funds	75
	Collection of Workload Data	76
	Regionalized Services	77
/ I.	SELECTED REFERENCES AND WEBSITES	79
/ II.	. APPENDIX: SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES	
	APPENDIX A Forensic Laboratory Survey	82
	APPENDIX B Forensic Labs in CA – Supplemental Questionnaire	90
	APPENDIX C Survey of Law Enforcement Forensic Lab Needs	92
	APPENDIX D Survey for California District Attorneys	94
	APPENDIX E Survey of [Other] States Forensic Labs	96
/111	. GLOSSARY	99